

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

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**TERMS:**  
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## The Post.

Athens, Friday, June 6, 1862.

### Confederate Currency.

Special attention is invited to the notice below. The war upon the currency has been productive of an immense deal of harm, and we are pleased to know a stop is to be put to it.

Headquarters, Department E, Tenn.

Knoxville, May 20, 1862.  
It having come to the notice of the Major General Commanding, that persons within the limits of said Department are circulating the Confederate Currency by refusing to receive it in payment of debts and for produce:

He hereby gives notice that this is a grave political offence, and that all persons so offending render themselves liable to arrest by the military authority vested in him. E. KIRBY SMITH, Major General Commanding.

**Alien Residents.—The Conscription Act.**  
The following dispatch announces a decision upon a point of considerable interest:

Richmond, May 13.  
The Attorney General of the Confederate States has decided that persons permanently residing in the Confederacy, are subject to Conscription.  
G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

### From Richmond.

Richmond, May 27.—A skirmish took place this afternoon at Hanover Court House. The 25th New York and 28th North Carolina Regiments were principally engaged. Eighty Federals were killed. Sixty prisoners captured have arrived here. The Confederate loss is six or eight. Nothing yet heard of the skirmish at Atlee's Station.

Richmond, May 28.—The following telegram to Gov. Leitcher, from Stanton, was received to-day:  
Banks with his army in broken squads has fled across the Potomac.

The stores captured by the Confederates at Martinsburg are innumerable. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is effectually broken up.

### From Corinth.

Mobile, May 27.—Gen. Beauregard has issued an order prohibiting the use of the telegraph from Corinth, and requiring all correspondents to retire from the army.

### From Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, May 29.—Three of the blockaders fired on Fort Fisher this morning. They hauled off about noon.

### From Vicksburg.

Mobile, May 29.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Vicksburg, dated the 28th inst., says that the enemy's gunboats have taken position within range of our batteries, and are expected to open on the city every moment. Our batteries have not yet fired a shot.

### SECOND DISPATCH.

Vicksburg, May 29.—About sundown last evening, the Federal gunboats and a Sloop-of-War opened on our batteries at long range. Our batteries drove them back, when the enemy opened on our lower batteries. About twenty shots were exchanged when the enemy retired.

### From New Mexico.

We have at hand detailed accounts of the battle of Glorietta, in New Mexico, in which Scurry's "ragged Texans" gained one of the most splendid and decisive victories of the war. The crowded state of our columns compels us to lay over these accounts, and our readers must content themselves for this edition with the following abstract, being a dispatch to Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, published in an extra of the Austin State Gazette of April 26th:

SAN ANTONIO, April 26, 1862.

It affords me great pleasure to announce to you another glorious victory, achieved by the Texas Confederate Army of New Mexico.

The battle of Glorietta was fought on the 27th of March, by 1,100 Texans, under Col. Scurry, and over 2,000 Federals under Col. Slough, of the Pike's Peak Volunteers. We whipped and utterly routed them after six hours hard fighting. They left 517 dead and wounded on the field. Their loss, however, is now learned to have been seven hundred. Victory was gained by the loss of the brave Majors Roguet and Buckholts, of the 4th, and Major Shropshire of the 5th. Our loss in killed and wounded is sixty-seven.

### South Carolina.

Crops in Barnwell District.—We rode several miles through some portions of the district, and we were highly pleased at the prospect of a large grain crop. We saw little or no cotton growing. With a good season, in the Fall we shall reap in abundance. As to fruit, the prospect has never been finer.—*Centinel.*

### The Policy of the North in this War.

Gradually, but surely, the people of the North are being taught by their politicians to accept the "irrepressible conflict" as the true policy of the North in conducting this war. Concealed at first, the administration was enabled to make the war against the South popular with that class who, had they dreamed that the object of her invasion was anything more than to re-establish Federal authority, would have remained aloof, and, perhaps, thwarted the abolition designs of the government. This schooling of the public mind of the North has been carefully and systematically pursued under such teachers as Seward, Hale, and Lovejoy.

Nothing has been done to shock the principle of the North which yet looks with reluctance upon the violation of one of the first fundamental guarantees of the Federal Constitution. Hence the frequent disavowal by the abolition government of the pronouncements acts of its generals in regard to the status of slavery in the Southern States they have invaded. The North was not yet prepared to witness her own degradation. A little more quiet tuition through the press was necessary. For this reason Fremont suffered martyrdom in Missouri, and Hunter a reprimand in the Gulf.

We believe that the education of the people and of the army of invasion is now complete in the one idea of emancipation, to the acceptance of that result as one of the consequences of the revolution—in fact, that there is at this day a tacit understanding between the people of the North and their government that the war shall henceforth be conducted with this end in view.

At the outset the native baseness and treachery of the invaders led them to count largely on a large element of insurrection among the slaves themselves. Most palpably disappointed in this, they are ready to incite it by appeals, and by arming the blacks, to place them on an equality with their own foreign horde, with the same pay and rations. This, we think, is the secret of the slave stampeding from Virginia and other States.

They are being herded at the North and drilled to the work of slaughtering their former masters. This is the last desperate scheme of the Federal Administration to overcome the South, when all others have failed them. It remains for the patriotism, devotion, and the self-sacrificing spirit of the South to thwart them in this last and most unnatural one, as they have done so signally in his others, for subjugation.

### Vicksburg.

We clip a few items from a Vicksburg paper of the 21st:  
Our steamboat landing is not yet entirely deserted, although there is a blockade of Yankee gunboats just below the city. The river above is still open, and we have one our more arrivals every day. The Hope and Mears have made us several visits since Sunday.

Cotton.—We notice that the burning of cotton is still going on by such as have heretofore neglected it. By the time the Federals get to this city, if ever, there will not be much cotton left.

Depredations.—We learn that the vandals have come off their boats and battered down and utterly destroyed the residence of Jeff Davis and also that of Joe Davis. Their acts of destruction and vandalism in that neighborhood were complete, leaving nothing but a black and desolated track behind them.

A Candid Admission.—Commander Lee, of the U. S. Squads, now off Vicksburg, in his note under a flag of truce to the Mayor of this city yesterday, says "he had hoped the same spirit which induced the military authorities to retire from the city of New Orleans rather than wantonly sacrifice the lives and property of the inhabitants, would have been followed here." No doubt the valiant Commodore would have much preferred if the authorities of this city had consented to give up their homes and residences to the ruthless invaders, without a struggle. It is very clear that Mr. Commodore will never be allowed to desecrate the soil of Vicksburg without a fight and all his hopes that he will surrender the city, will be in vain.

**Important from Western Virginia.**  
A Washington paper says Hon. Jacob B. Blair, a member of Congress, has received the following from one of his constituents:

Parkersburg, Va., May 10.—We are all in a great state of excitement here. The town of Burning Springs, in West county, was burnt yesterday afternoon by the Morassier Rangers, also Palestine. Everything at the former place was destroyed. This town is full of fugitives. It is not known who have been killed, though many are missing. Charley Shattock was shot at twice across the river. The last seen of the Morassiers by fugitives here they were taking the goods out of the boats in the river. It is not known what has become of the small military force in that region. The number of Morassiers is not known, though some fix it at six hundred. The town of Elizabeth is deserted, and by this time probably burnt. Some consider this place in imminent danger. The citizens would turn out to a considerable extent if they only had arms.

**Collector for the Port of Charleston.**

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in his letter of the 13th, says:—"Mr. Merriman, the Georgetown, South Carolina, Collector, is now here. He is in favor of the most stringent confiscation and emancipation law. He will probably be Collector at Charleston. He was imprisoned a year and twenty days."

### The Fight at Lewisburg.

The Lynchburg Virginian gives the following account of the battle:

A fight took place on Saturday in the streets of Lewisburg between some eighteen hundred of our troops, under Gen. Heib, and a force of the enemy supposed to be about four thousand. Deceived as to the numbers of the enemy, our forces made the attack and drove the Hessians through the streets, when a reserve of the enemy falling upon the unfortunate Forty-fifth Virginia, the latter broke and fled, thus losing to us all the advantage we had gained. It is said that this running regiment was assaulted by double its own numbers. From the information we have at this writing it is believed our loss was about two hundred, though this is mere speculation. We had captured one hundred and seventy of the enemy and sent them to the rear. An officer who was in the engagement counted sixty-five dead Hessians on the field, though what the whole loss was is not known.

Captain G. G. Otey, commander of the Otey's heavy cavalry and thirty-five infantry, was severely wounded, and reached his friends in this city, on Sunday evening.

By an officer who arrived here last night from Fincastle we were informed that an official dispatch had been received by General Loring from General Heib, stating that he was upon the eve of victory when an unaccountable panic seized a portion of his men, and he was compelled to fall back with a loss of thirty killed, wounded and missing, and two pieces of artillery.

The gentleman from whom we received this information read the dispatch, and we are induced to believe that it is perfectly reliable. He says that the artillery captured was one from Captain Otey's and one from the Greenbrier artillery, the horses of which were killed.

We captured seventy-five prisoners, forty of whom were cavalry and thirty-five infantry, including some of the pickets who were sleeping on their post.

Among the casualties reported on our side is Major Finney, killed; Major Edgar and Captain G. G. Otey, wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed heavy.

From the report it could not appear that the defeat was so disastrous as at first reported, but merely a slight reverse.

We understand that General Heib is severely censured for the movement which brought on the engagement, but whether there are just grounds or not for the censure we are unaware.

### From New Orleans.

The Mississippi has this latest intelligence from the captive city:  
We learn from a gentleman who left New Orleans last Tuesday evening, that the foreign Consuls have protested against Butler's proclamation in regard to the suppression of the Confederate currency, and it is so stated that the crafty Yankee will revoke it or materially modify its purpose. The Consuls say that many subjects of their Governments are innocent holders of the Confederate notes, and that they must be paid by the Government or the other.

It is further stated that the English and French who own cotton in New Orleans destroyed by the rebels, are making out their bills against the United States for their loss. England not having recognized the Southern Confederacy, and the United States ignoring its existence, it is said that the Government of France and England recognize the validity of these claims and will enforce their adjustment. It will be hard on the Yankees to lose the cotton which they so much covet and then be compelled to pay for it.

### The Sweets of Conquest.

The following extract from the New Orleans Delta is certainly a sweet morsel for the editor of that once bold and defiant sheet to roll under his tongue:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1862.  
To the Proprietor of the N. O. True Delta.  
Sir.—The remarks in your Money Article of to-day are inadmissible.

Wanton, useless, and criminal acts of destruction of property, generally by the mob who do not own it, are not acts of patriotism but Vandalism, and Vandalism, which will be punished.

You will not receive further caution, but punishment for a like offence. Publish this conspicuously.

By order of Maj. Gen. BUTLER, Geo. C. STROUD, A. A. Gen.

Here is the language which provoked the direct wrath of the codfish General:

We have received further intelligence with regard to the Cotton burning up the river from which we learn that all stored on the banks of the river below Vicksburg has been destroyed, and that even in the interior, twenty miles from the river, planters were applying the torch to their crops until checked by order of the Governor. The actual destruction, however, is immense. The sacrifice thus made by the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi, to the public welfare, will be remembered as among the noblest acts of patriotism in the present war.

### Distilling in Georgia.

The Atlanta Intelligencer, of the 29th, has the following in regard to a business which, according to common report is still carried on in East Tennessee:

Fined Five Hundred Dollars.—Col. Benjamin Laughbridge, commanding the Murry county Militia, has been tried by a Court-martial—the proceedings of which will be found in to-day's paper—and fined \$500, for disobedience of orders, in refusing to execute the orders of Governor Brown relative to the distillation of corn into whiskey in that county. The Governor approves the action of the Court and has ordered the fine to be collected, which will be done from the purse or property of the disobedient Colonel, as sure as "Joe Brown" is Governor. It seems that Colonel Laughbridge not only failed to prevent the stills in Murry county from being up, but that he was engaged in running a still himself.

### Confederate Money at New Orleans.

Gen. Butler has issued an order in relation to Confederate money—making it contraband. The banks are forbidden to pay it out. Its security as a basis for "banknotes" is forbidden. The sale of property for it is declared null and void.

### Important from Washington.

The Philadelphia Press' Washington correspondent, under date of May 16th, writes:

Mr. Clarke, from the Special Committee of the Senate, to which were referred the bills, memorials, etc., before the Senate, on the subject of confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels, made their report to-day, having agreed on the bill this morning. It is quite long.

The first section provides that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, shall be found guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free.

The second section provides that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, shall be found guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free.

The third section provides that every person guilty of either of the offences against the United States shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States; the section immediately following providing that this act shall in no way be construed to alter the prosecution or conviction of any one guilty of treason against the United States prior to the passage of this act.

The fifth section provides that, to insure the more speedy termination of the rebellion, and the apprehension, conviction and punishment of the persons engaged in it, the President is authorized, by the Marshals of the respective districts, or such commissioners and other officers as he may appoint for that purpose, to seize and sequester the property, real and personal, of every kind, including choses in action, of such persons as shall have been actively and notoriously engaged in this rebellion, and especially of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army and navy of the rebellion, or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States; persons acting as President or Vice-President, members of Congress, head of departments, civil officers, judges, foreign minister or commissioner of the so-called Confederate States; persons hereafter acting as officers, whether civil, military or naval of any State or Territory, who, by the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States, is required to take an oath to support the Constitution; persons who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States, shall hereafter take arms against the United States; persons owning property in the loyal States, or territories of the loyal portion of the disloyal States, shall hereafter assist or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion, and to hold and possess such property for the United States to secure the appearance of the offender to take his trial and abide such punishment as shall be assigned against him. No slave shall be seized under this act, but the United States shall have a lien on all slaves of the person here described, to answer such debt as may be made in regard to them for their liberation, and no sale thereof shall be of any force or effect after the commission of said offence.

The sixth section enacts that the property so seized and sequestered shall be held, possessed, occupied, or rented, by the officers aforesaid until the owners thereof can be proceeded against by legal process, and if convicted, the property can be confiscated. All perishable property to be sold by the commissioners, in the same manner as goods are sold in the State under execution, the proceeds of the same to be paid over to the United States, and if the owners of said property shall be discharged by the courts, the proceeds of the property, if it shall have been sold, shall be returned to said owner.

The seventh section provides that if any person flee so that he cannot be brought to trial, an order shall be made, requiring him to attend, upon pain of forfeiture of all his property and the freeing of his slaves, and his legal representatives are debarred from making any claim for them; and the eighth section enacts, that the President, if he deem it necessary that any personal property seized by the army, navy, and being to persons who shall, by passage of the act, have engaged in the rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto, should be confiscated, may cause proceeding in rem to be instituted, as in admiralty; and if said property shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in the rebellion, or to have given aid and comfort thereto, the same shall be forfeited, and become the property of the United States.

The ninth section enacts that, if in the suppression of the rebellion the President issue a proclamation commanding all persons to lay down their arms, and any person be found in possession of arms within thirty days afterwards, all of his slaves shall be forever free.

The tenth section prohibits the rendition of slaves to any owner, unless he has always been loyal, and in no case shall any military or naval officer decide the validity of such claim on the pain of dismissal.

The eleventh section authorizes the President to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem proper to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and he may organize and use them as regular troops, and the twelfth section provides for transportation and colonization of such persons of the African race as may be made free by this act; while the thirteenth section authorizes a proclamation of pardon or amnesty at any time, to any person engaged in the existing rebellion, on such conditions as he may propose.

The fourteenth section gives the U. S. Courts power to make all necessary orders under this act.

The Cincinnati, anticipating Gen. Beauregard's arrival in that city, have resolved to burn all the whiskey, in retaliation of our destroying the cotton. If the whiskey is not watered too much it will burn, but we have our doubts about their burning it.

### The Northern Despotism and Kentucky.

The following proceedings took place in the Federal U. S. Senate, on the 14th inst. Lazarus Powell is the Senator from Kentucky, that "Ephraim" of the States. He ventures to inquire about his fellow-citizens taken from their homes in Kentucky and imprisoned in Northern bastilles, and it will be seen what sort of satisfaction he gets:

The resolution of Mr. Powell, (opp.) of Kentucky, asking the Secretary of State for the number and names of prisoners arrested in the State of Kentucky, how long imprisoned, where they are, etc., was taken up.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Sumner, that the President be requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, concerning the arrests in Kentucky, which was adopted—yeas 50; nays 7.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment to Mr. Sumner's amendment, which the Senate said was substantially the same as the original resolution; therefore it was not in order.

Mr. Powell appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The decision was sustained—yeas 34; nays 1.—(Mr. Powell.)

Mr. Powell read a letter concerning an interview of citizens of Kentucky with the Secretary of State, when he refused to give them any information, and said he did not care a d—n about the opinion of Kentucky, but meant to hold her in the Union, etc.

The resolution "as amended" was adopted.

**Another Feature of Yankeeism.**  
In the Senate of the United States the bill providing for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia was taken up and amended so as to put the colored population on the same footing with the whites in all trials and punishments, and it was passed—YEAS 20, NAYS 7.

The extreme abolition measures of the Yankee Congress had aroused a deep feeling among the conservative classes of Washington city. A meeting had been held in the fourth ward of the "Union Democrats and Union Whigs, and other conservative voters who adhere to the principles of the Constitution and the Union." Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of "all constitutional efforts to maintain the honor and integrity and the existence of the national Union," and also the following:

"Resolved, That in affirming our devotion to the Union as against the disorganizing and revolutionary principles of abolitionists and their allies and abettors, whatever name they may assume to clothe their unholly and unpatriotic designs, and to declare our uncompromising opposition to all their efforts to elevate the negro by force of legislation to a position in the Government equal to that of the white, and of which efforts tend to the injury and oppression of the white race, by encouraging the emigration to this city of an indolent and worthless population from the adjacent slaveholding States; and we also declare an uncompromising opposition to the effort which is now in progress to impose upon this city the odious task of schooling negro children."

**More of General Hunter.**  
The following is from a Northern paper:

It was thought that the next steamer will bring the news of the fall of Savannah. The news of the capture of New Orleans had inspired the troops with the greatest enthusiasm, and they are all impatient for an advance.

For a considerable time past General Hunter has been issuing papers to the contrabands guaranteeing their freedom—their right to go "North, East, South and West," and that they should be free forever. A large number of such documents, signed with General Hunter's name, were in the hands of the negroes, who were treated in every respect as free persons.

General Hunter was organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands to the use of arms. Considerable progress was making. The number of Negroes at the different points was so great that no difficulty was apprehended in enlisting a corps sufficiently large to garrison all the fortifications at and near Port Royal. The movement was viewed with some distrust by the officers of our regiment.

**Gen. Clemens and Col. Nich. Davis.**  
A writer in the Montgomery Advertiser, who signs himself "North Alabamian" partially contradicts the rumors that Gen. Jerry Clemens and Col. Nich. Davis had gone over to the Federals. As to Col. Davis, he says, "I have this to say that he has not taken the oath of allegiance to the Northern Government, nor professed sympathy with its cause, nor committed himself in any way, manner, shape or form to the enemy. And I pronounce all statements, rumors and reports to that effect as false and dangerous."

**Afraid There is Something in It.**  
The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in his letter of the 14th, says:—"Judge Trumbull introduced this morning a significant resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have of any designs on the part of any foreign power to intervene in the contest now existing in the United States, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangements with the insurgents or has it in contemplation to recognize the rebels."

**Freedom of the Press North.**  
The Journal of Commerce, of New York, one of the ablest and most conservative of the New York dailies has been suppressed by the Lincoln government.

The Rome Southern says unless there should come some unforeseen disaster, the crop of wheat will be almost fabulous in that section of country.

### The National Debt of the North—the Cost of the War.

The war is entailing on the North an enormous burden of debt, increasing its national debt—already a thousand million—at the rate of four millions per day! The New York Herald, in an editorial on the debt and taxation of the North, gives the following look into the future:

Mr. Chase has recently stated that the national debt arising from the present war would amount to six hundred millions of dollars by July, 1862. As the expenditure will probably be continued for at least another year, inasmuch as, after the rebels are subdued, it will be necessary to occupy the Southern States with armies in order to keep them in subjugation for a time, and restore the complete supremacy of the Federal law, the whole debt will then amount to twelve or fifteen hundred millions of dollars. But, assuming that by some unforeseen circumstance, or some mismanagement of the War or Navy Department, the struggle should be prolonged for another year, the debt accumulated in two years from the present time, or in three years from the beginning of the war, will not be less than two thousand millions of dollars. The interest on that amount will be from five per cent. to 7 3/4, according to the rate and conditions of the securities.

The average will be about six per cent., which is nearly double the rate of interest upon the English debt. The interest upon the American debt would thus amount to \$120,000,000. The interest on the English war debt on the 31st of March, 1860, was \$24,371,276 or one hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, the debt itself being \$742,836,087, or upwards of three thousand seven hundred millions of dollars. Thus, then, the interest of our war debt in three years will have amounted to about the same as the English debt in three centuries, and we can do as much fighting in one year as John Bull can in a hundred years.

This enormous war debt has been originated by the rashness of the politicians at the North and at the South, and now it is unnecessarily and vastly increased by the wholesale plundering of the same class of men. The jobberies of the abolition newspapers alone are equal to a million of dollars, of which the government has taken up the Treasury will foot up half a million. It is increased also needlessly and enormously by the mismanagement of the departments at Washington, for which an account will have to be rendered in the future.

Who will have to pay the principal and interest of the debt? The destruction of people. They will have to pay it in immense taxation, which will absorb ten per cent. of the whole annual produce of the country; in other words, for every dollar earned by either a rich or a poor man he will have to pay ten cents, and for every hundred dollars, ten dollars.

**Yankee Vandalism.**  
The following appears in the advertising columns of the Baltimore Sun of May 16th:

\$100 reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons wearing the uniform of an United States officer, and accompanied by two females, who desecrated the grave of the late Captain Robert E. Noonan, at the Cemetery of the United States officers, and his two loved sons, by the outrage upon the pure love and devotion of a mother!—And, further, when the corpse was brought home, a service at the Cathedral was to consecrate the clay for the repose of the dead. The fact coming to the ears of General Dix, he sent word to the vestry that the church should be opened for no such purpose!—*Examiner.*

[We happen to know the motives of the Vandals who perpetrated this piece of barbarism upon the last resting place of the dead. Captain Noonan was one of the slain on the Confederate side at the battle of Kernstown. His body was recovered, through the devotion of a loving mother, and interred among his kindred. Her own hands decorating and adorning the place of his repose. Could funds be obtained to purchase more than the "United States officer," and his two loved sons, by the outrage upon the pure love and devotion of a mother!—And, further, when the corpse was brought home, a service at the Cathedral was to consecrate the clay for the repose of the dead. The fact coming to the ears of General Dix, he sent word to the vestry that the church should be opened for no such purpose!—*Examiner.*]

**"Disloyal" Episcopalians in Washington.**  
A Washington correspondent of a Boston paper says, a proposition is entertained of converting Trinity Church into a hospital for sick soldiers. This movement is probably in consequence of the openly avowed disloyalty of the pastor, and the election of a Vestry, the majority of which sustain him in contumacious refusal to read the prayers prescribed by the Bishop in favor of the success of the Government.

The West Tennessee Whig says: "We learn that several stores in Memphis have been closed for no other reason than that the proprietors wish to avoid receiving Confederate money, and when opened, recently, through fear of military authority, have been asking most enormous prices for what they had to sell. These men are being watched closely and will be dealt with before they are aware of it, for the selfish and unpatriotic conduct. Public opinion too, will assign to these Shylocks overvaluing disloyalty in all time to come for the part they have been acting. Many of them were 'Original Secessionists,' exceedingly clamorous at the start, and all the time have been playing the disloyal part of flatterers of the government and the people.—But thanks to the military authorities and the uprising of public opinion they have about run their course."

The Military Board of Kentucky, who under authority of the loyal Legislature of that State, practically took all military power out of the hands of Gov. Magoffin last summer, and saved Kentucky to the Union, have sent a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of Congress. They say the emancipation act of this district, coupled with the general emancipation and confiscation bills still pending, are creating widespread uneasiness and disaffection in Kentucky, and weakening the hands of Union men there.—*Nashville Dispatch.*